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WEATHER FORECAST  
RAINY.  
Barometer 29.51.

July 30, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 80  
Humidity 95 80

July 30, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83  
Humidity 86 68

8007 日三廿月大

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1918.

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\$56 PER ANNUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE GERMANS STILL RETREATING.

#### FRENCH SUCCESSES ON A TWENTY-MILE FRONT.

##### THE ENEMY'S CENTRE IN JEOPARDY.

London, July 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing in the evening of July 27, says:—The enemy is falling back on the chess-board system, adopted in the Somme retreat of March, 1917. The smooth working of this operation is greatly hampered by the daring of our infantry and light tanks, also armoured. It is claimed that the light tanks are doing at least as much for the French advance as the German infantry cannon is for the enemy. The battle to the north of the Ourcq is at present stationary. General Mangin's Army is faced by the strongest enemy positions which are protected by powerful flank fire from the north bank of the Aisne. One of the British divisions with General Mangin engaged in a local operation whereby much ground was gained, despite most obstinate resistance.

##### The Retreat Continues.

London, July 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing at nine o'clock on the morning of July 28, states:—The German retreat from the Marne continued during the night.

##### Germans in Difficulties.

London, July 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, in a message written at 2.30 in the afternoon, says:—This morning we reached the line of the Ourcq along the whole course. On the morning of July 27 its headwaters were deep in the German lines. The enemy is making a desperate stand on the flanks, chiefly to the left of our advance, where he is endeavouring to hold the north bank of the Ourcq against our pressure from the south, while his flank is menaced by General Mangin's Army along the Soissons and Chateau-Thierry Road north of the Ourcq. Under triple pressure from the west, south and east, the Germans are withdrawing to the south facing the centre of their line as quickly as is compatible with safety and are holding desperately to the flanks in order to give the centre time to escape. The enemy concentrated numerous "heavies" north of the Ourcq in order to hold back the pressure on two sides at an angle in their line. Practically all the German communications north of the Ourcq are under the fire of General Mangin's guns. Unquestionably the situation the Germans are holding, facing the west flank north of the Ourcq, is extremely difficult.

##### Bigger Than Expected.

London, July 28.  
This evening's news from France indicates that the German retreat, which is no way describable as a rout, will be, however, bigger than was even at first anticipated. The French have gained everything in an average distance of four miles on a front of twenty between the Ourcq and the Aisne. Fere-en-Tardenois is now a position in the German outpost line. Allied cavalry patrols are pressing forward to Chambrey, despite the enemy's long-range artillery firing and machine-gun firing. The enemy is strongly resisting unsuccessfully against Mont Hamon, where the Allies have taken fifteen hundred prisoners. Americans assisted the French. The tanks are doing well in the Ardre Valley.

##### The Battle on the Ourcq.

London, July 29.  
A French communique states:—North of the Marne we have continued our advance in the region of the Ourcq. Notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy, who attempted to prevent a passage of the river, we succeeded in throwing back advanced elements to the right bank. We have entered Fere-en-Tardenois. North-east of Forest Rix we reached Champvoisy. Our troops on the right captured Authensy, Onizy and Violaine and brought the line appreciably nearer to the Rheims-Dormans Road. In Champagne two enemy attempts, preceded by bombardment, in the region of South Hill, were repulsed.

##### American Successes.

London, July 29.  
An American official message states:—We continue the pursuit northward of the Marne despite determined rear-guard actions. We crossed the Ourcq and captured Seringes, Euseles, Serzy and Boncheres.

##### In Full Retreat.

Paris, July 28.  
A Havas Agency message states:—The Germans are in full retreat in the Soissons and Rheims salient on a twenty mile front. They are closely pursued by the Allies. Under the blows delivered with renewed power by General Foch, their resistance north of the Marne has collapsed. The northern bank of the river is thus completely cleared to a depth of about ten miles. The bulge made on May 27 is thus reduced by half. To cover the retreat of their forces on their centre, the Germans continue to cling with desperate determination to vital flank positions south of Soissons and south-west of Rheims, but on both sides they are being pressed, while in the centre Allied cavalry, supported by infantry, is hot on the heels of the Germans.

##### Japan's Congratulations.

Paris, July 28.  
A Havas Agency message states:—The Concoiler of the Japanese Embassy yesterday conveyed to M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the hearty congratulations of the Japanese Government for the valour displayed in the victorious battle being fought by the French troops.

##### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, July 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the National Congress of Turkistan has proclaimed the Government of Turkistan, and also a Trans-Caspian Khiva and Bokhara Republic, allied to Russia. The Executive comprises eleven Mohammedans. A Republican commissary is attached to the Emir of Bokhara as adviser.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

#### Favourable French Comment.

London, July 28.  
A Havas message says:—The French Press comments favourably on Japan's decision to accept the programme from Washington. The newspapers state that Japan's decision is of the highest importance, as it achieves the Siberian campaign "intervention," as, in fact, not right to call the Siberian campaign "intervention," as, in fact, since September, 1914, the Japanese had intervened in the war. It was first in co-operation with the British in the capture of Kiauchau, then in continuous naval action in the Pacific, and lastly it is must be remembered that the security of the Mediterranean was mostly secured by Japanese destroyers.

### A GERMAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

#### Rosy Dreams of the Future.

London, July 28.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Cologne Gazette reports that the German Economic Council has been inaugurated. Representatives of the Interior, Foreign, Finance, Railways, and War Ministries, War Food Board, Press Bureau and other Departments attended.  
The President of the National Bank, Herr Schacht, presided, and dwelt on the world-wide economic importance of Britain's adoption of Imperial Preference.  
The Under-Secretary of Finance, Herr Schiffer, said that the Council would endeavour to establish close economic relations between the Central Powers.  
Dr. Walter Schotte, who is President of the new Council, declared that the problem which must be solved was the economic linking-up of Central Europe with the rest of the world in which connection a Tariff Union with Austria-Hungary beams of world-wide importance. The next task would be the economic cultivation of the Near and Far East against Anglo-American competition. The Council should also enforce economic peace in Europe and re-establish supplies of raw materials from overseas.  
The preliminary committee comprises leading business experts in Germany.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### IMPORTANT COMPANY DECISION.

London, July 28.  
The newspaper "The Financier" emphasises the importance to rubber companies of the judgement favouring the Merlimau Rubber Estate's claim against the Revenue authorities. It is understood that the decision permits the Company to add to its capital in computing the tax on any additional sums spent out of the revenue in developing its estate.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 28.  
Messrs. Montagu and Co., report that the market is unchanged and the tone is good. The Shanghai exchange has hardened to 4/9.  
Cairo, July 28.  
The Government is issuing five piastre notes to meet the silver shortage.

### THE MUNITION STRIKERS.

London, July 28.  
The Press Bureau states that the Ministry of Munitions to-night announces that communications received to-day from all parts of the country indicate that the situation is distinctly improved and that the majority of the strikers will in all probability return to work by the 29th.

### A PAPAL APPOINTMENT.

Rome, July 24.  
His Holiness the Pope has appointed Monsignor Petrelli Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines as Papal Nuncio of China.

### THE GERMAN RETREAT.

#### Harassing the Enemy Positions.

London, July 28.  
A Havas agency message dated Paris July 27, says:—Despite all German counter-attacks on the south-west face of the Soissons-Rheims bulge it continues to improve. The Franco-Americans made further important progress towards Fere-en-Tardenois and are now less than three miles from this important road junction, through which troops on the western part of the bulge are re-entrained. This town, as is every line of communication within the salient, is being subjected to a constant bombardment, either from artillery or aeroplanes and is virtually commanded by the Allies. The enemy had crowded 400,000 men and accumulated immense quantities of supplies and ammunition herein before his attack on July 15 as he expected to advance swiftly. The other point of the bulge being especially shelled is the railway bridge thrown by the Germans across the Aisne at Misy, six miles east of Soissons, to supply their troops. Long range guns are also firing at two other important junctions, Bazoches and Fismes, well back in the battle area between Soissons and Rheims. Through Fismes have to pass most of the supplies for the south-eastern corner of the salient.  
East of Rheims in Champagne, the front-line is restored as before the German onslaught. General Gouraud has re-occupied his old positions between the river Snippe and Massiges. When the German attack was launched on July 15 General Gouraud slightly drew back that line so as to give battle on positions he had prepared and leave a wide No Man's Land for the enemy to cross and for the French artillery to turn its thunder on. This provisional withdrawal proved so excellent tactics that the Germans lost there 50,000 men. It is this ground which General Gouraud has recovered in the last few days by continual pressure.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE GERMAN RETREAT.

#### Glorious Work by French Tanks.

London, July 28.  
A French communique says: Northwards of the Marne we continued our progress at night time, when our elements reached the right bank and approached the road southwards of the Ourcq. Our right approached the Dormans-Rheims road. We repulsed several attacks on our new positions southward of Montsarron also north-eastward of St. Hilaire. Since the 18th our tanks have gloriously participated in the battle. They drove in the enemy lines and facilitated the forward rush of the infantry. They constantly accompanied or preceded the Allied advance and attacked centres of resistance and enemy batteries. Each section of the tanks accounted for from 15 to 30 German machine-guns and inflicted the heaviest losses. Some of the tanks returned to the battle line four or five times on the same day.

#### Successful British Raids.

London, July 28.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We captured a few prisoners and machine-guns in successful raids south-eastward of Arras, in the neighbourhood of Loos and in a patrol encounter at Givenchy. Low clouds and rain prevented flying during day time. Bombs were dropped at night time on hostile billets and hutments in the vicinity of Bapaume.

#### Germans' Awkward Position.

London, July 28.  
The following is a continuation of a report on the battle the first part of which we published yesterday.—The Germans have been subjected to a murderous cannonade from three sides. Unable later to use the railways their only means of supply has been a narrow and winding hill road and where beyond reach of gun-fire they have been incessantly bombed by airmen day and night. The successful British advance west of Rheims after the capture of Vreigny was the first blow that made the enemy realise the danger to his forces in the south. Then followed the fall of vital points west of the salient of Ville Montoire, and Oulchy-le-Chateau while the capture of Reuil and the French advance north of Pont Abimon gave the Allies a new section of the railway and enabled them to direct an incessant and murderous cannonade on the five mile strip of the Marne between Vermetil and Chateau to which the Germans are still desperately clinging.

## AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

### John U. S. Red Cross.

New York, July 24.—Prince Tokugawa enrolled for a life membership in the American Red Cross. Nine other members of the Japanese Red Cross Mission took annual membership.

### Turning Out Sailors.

Boston, Mass., July 24.—The Free Service Bureau of the United States Shipping Board has placed 1,440 seamen in active service during the last two weeks. Men from all sections of the country are joining the American merchant marine.

### Railway Men Fighting.

Cleveland, O., July 24.—The president of the Brotherhood of Railway trainmen has announced that 11,533 members of the organisation are serving in the United States Army and Navy. Merchants of Germany Preparing for Peace.

Washington, D. C.—Germany is feverishly preparing for peace, and her industrial forces are being mobilised to dominate the markets of the world according to official diplomatic dispatches here.

The great banking houses, industrial establishments, manufacturers and chemists are quitting. Recently woolen merchants met in Bremen and formed an association with European commercial organisations for the purpose of centralising purchases in Russia, Rumania and adjacent countries. All merchants who imported 10,000 bales of woolen goods a year before the war were admitted to the association, which is the first trust formed in territories under the economic influence of Germany.

United States Relief for Russia. Washington, July 24.—The State Department has been informed that starvation and the financial and economic situation threaten Russia. The prospects of the 1918 harvest are very poor, and the financial chaos is almost complete. The Russian Commissariat for economic information says that the number of fields cultivated in

1918 as compared with 1916 is 36 percent. in Yakutsk, 40 percent. in Vorkutsk, 53 percent. in Kharov, 28 percent. in Saratov, 30 percent. in Samara, and 34 percent. in Muzin districts.

Preliminary aid from the American people will soon be rushed to the country in a special Red Cross ship. The relief will include food, clothing, and medical supplies.

Taking over Telegraph Systems. Washington, July 24.—President Wilson has proclaimed the taking over of telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio systems by the Government for the duration of the war as effective on July 30.

Ocean cables and radio lines are not included. The authority to operate the systems taken over by the Government will be vested in the Postmaster General.

### Forty-two Concrete Ships.

San Francisco, July 24.—A representative of the Emergency Fleet Corporation who inspected the concrete ship Faith announced that the government will build 42 concrete vessels in the near future. It is arranging for the construction of eight near here. All will be of a standard type of 7,000 tons each.

### Record Stamp Sales.

Washington, July 24.—Sales of war savings and thrift stamps during the past week have established the record of \$53,630,000. Sales from the 17 banking districts thus far this month amount to \$127,859,000.

### America's Foreign Trade.

Washington, July 24.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has announced that American Foreign Trade for the fiscal year ending June 30 totalled \$8,874,000,000 as compared with \$8,948,000,000 the preceding year. Imports amounted to \$2,940,000,000; an increase of \$278,000,000. Exports totalled \$5,938,000,000, a decrease of \$362,000,000. This shows a trade balance of \$2,998,000,000 as compared with \$5,951,000,000 for the preceding year. Imports of gold were \$124,000,000 and exports \$197,000,000. Imports of silver were \$78,000,000 and exports \$149,000,000.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 28.  
The Government demand for silver is still large and the market is steady.

### WEIHAIWEI'S ATTRACTIONS.

#### Chinese Move to the Mainland.

In order to make the island of Liangkiao an ideal watering place and to ensure that the residents and visitors will not suffer from infectious diseases, as far as human foresight and arrangements can prevent, all the Chinese residing in the dilapidated village called the east village had been given notice to leave and remove to the mainland. In due time the houses will be pulled down, but not rebuilt. No ground is being cultivated by the Chinese this year, so that there can be no source of infection from the soil.—The Chinese are slow to understand why the foreigners should be so fussy over sanitary matters, and they are rather put out that they have to leave these old, unsanitary houses, and seek new quarters on the mainland. It has been a bit hard for some of them as empty houses are not easy to get on the mainland, for the place is growing rapidly in all directions.

The wheat crop has been a bumper one this year, the yield per mow in many cases being as much as 19 sheng, while the usual yield is generally about five sheng per mow, 1 sheng—20 catties. Heavy rain fell after the wheat was gathered in, so this enabled the farmers to get the bean crop sown without any delay. Though we have now entered the greatest "Ta shu," we have not had the usual rain that generally comes at this season of the year, but may get it any day now.

The Salt Gabelle people have still trouble in establishing offices in the Yangcheng and Wentang districts. The opposition to the tax is too strong and widespread for the officials to make any headway, as the people refuse to pay or to rent premises. Orders have now come from Peking not to enforce the tax for the present as it might lead to trouble and bloodshed.

The long-arranged cricket match between island and mainland has come off at last, with the result that the mainland got badly beaten.

Every steamer now brings a few more visitors for the hotels on the mainland and island, though there does not seem to be the same number of people arriving as at this time last year and even as it is, the season will be a short one.—N. O. Daily News.

### Brutality to Sea Cadets.

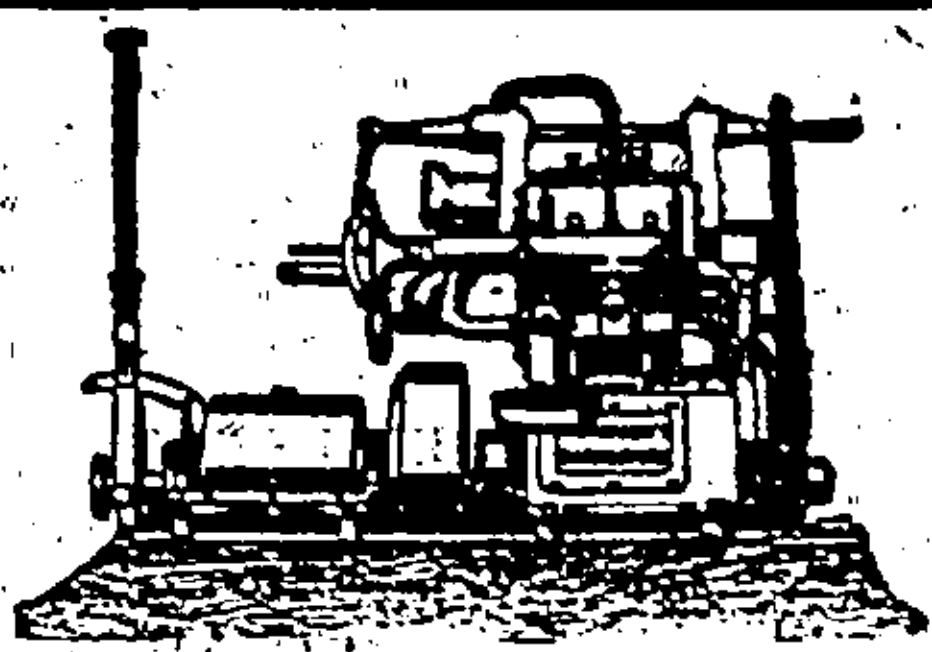
Unless the merchant midshipmen, cadets and apprentices interned in Germany receive better treatment than that hitherto accorded, the British Government will cancel the arrangements for the preferential treatment of youthful German prisoners of war in this country. The Netherlands Legation in Berlin have been asked by the British Government to press the German Government vigorously in this matter.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY:  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
TO-MORROW:  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 a.m.



## NOTICES.



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Cuisine under European Supervision.

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Soaps, scientifically com-  
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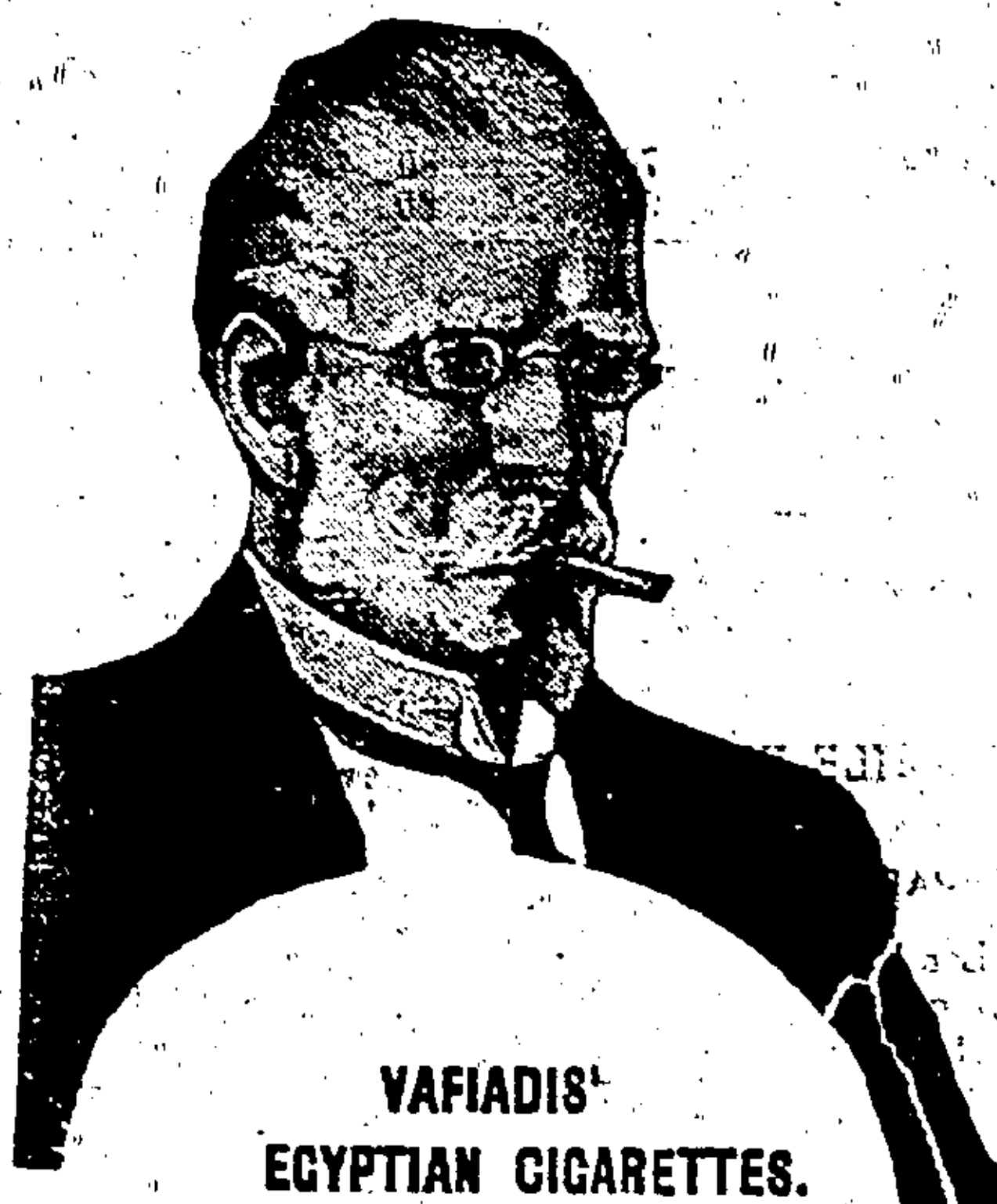
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Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

### THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

## GENERAL NEWS.

#### Death of Mrs. Gordon Selfridge.

News was received in London recently of the death from acute pneumonia, after a short illness, of Mrs. Gordon Selfridge, wife of the proprietor of Selfridge's Stores. Mrs. Selfridge, who died at Highcliff Castle, near Bourne-mouth, was Miss Buckingham, an American lady.

#### Village of the Disabled.

Lady Baker's scheme to provide a small industrial and memorial village for disabled soldiers and sailors is growing in importance. Over ten acres of land have been given on Gaiton Heath, near Moreton, Dorset, and building has already begun. Ten acres of land have been broken up, and five planted with potatoes. Lady Baker not only hopes to teach horticulture to the disabled, but is having her pottery industry moved from Wareham to the proposed village.

#### Director Found Shot.

After lunching with his daughter, when he appeared in good spirits, Mr. H. T. Hodgson, vice-chairman of the Midland Railway, was found shot dead at his home at Harpenden, Herts. He was 74 years old, and his daughter suggested at the inquest recently that he had been working too hard. The jury found that death was due to a gunshot wound in the head, but that the evidence was insufficient to determine whether it was accidental or otherwise.

#### Duke of Connaught's Promise.

In closing the Inter Allied Conference on the After-care of Disabled Service Men recently, the Duke of Connaught said that the old days of neglect of the hero of the battlefield are past, never to return. "Among our Allies and Dominions there is moral solidarity on this question," said the Duke. "We stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight for justice, liberty, and right, and we stand equally together in the endeavour to rebuild those who have suffered in this mighty conflict." The exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster, will remain open to-day.

#### Vindictive Moved.

Recent photographs of the channel at Ostend show that the Germans have pulled the Vindictive round close to the bank, making a deep water passage of perhaps 30 to 40 feet. This would be ample to permit the exit of destroyers and similar craft, but none are believed to have yet used it, and aerial photographs show a large continued congestion of shipping in the basin at Bruges. At Zeebrugge the Germans have taken steps to remove piling and prepare for the moving of the two block ships, but have not so far attempted to move them. In the meanwhile the sifting of the harbour outside them is proceeding at a rapid rate.

#### Provision for Maimed Miners.

Additional avenues of employment for the maimed and the provision of homes for aged miners were advocated at the annual conference of the Central Association of Miners' Permanent Relief Societies, held at the Imperial Hotel, Russell-square recently. It was resolved, after discussion of a speech made by Mr. James Darlington, the chairman, that the problem of the disablement of miners was peculiarly suited to the consideration of the committees and councils proposed in the Whitley Report. The subject will be brought before the Mining Association of Great Britain and the Federation, also the Home Secretary and Dr. Addison. Weather Expert for the Forces.

In view of the variety and importance of the scientific problems upon which the Meteorological Office is required to advise the fighting forces, Sir Napier Shaw, F.R.S., the director, has for the period of the war been appointed scientific adviser to the Government in meteorology. His administrative duties at the Meteorological Office are being undertaken by Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Lyons. It is mainly due to the ability and work of Sir Napier Shaw that the Meteorological Office has been raised to its present position of the leading institution of its kind in the world.

## NOTICE.

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## NOTICES.

#### G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or  
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Colony should apply in person  
at the Central Police Station  
between the hours of 9 a.m. to  
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.  
Applicants will be required to  
produce Passports or identifica-  
tion papers.

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Colony for more than 7 days are  
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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Eurasian Volunteers.**  
The Civil and Military Gazette does not speak encouragingly of the prospects of the latest units of Singapore Volunteers, but the journal may be greatly surprised to learn that the Singapore Free Press says the Singapore Free Press:—Efforts are being made in Singapore to raise, or rather to revive a Eurasian Company. On the previous occasion the experiment was not a success, and it will be interesting to see whether it will be so this time. In India it has not succeeded. Shortly after the outbreak of war, the Indian Government with full approval of the India Office, started a Eurasian regiment. They worked hard at it and raised about 800 men but further recruits were almost impossible to obtain and one fears that the movement must be set down as a fiasco. Perhaps, now however, in view of the need for further recruits in the Mid and Far East the experiment will again be tried.

## Penang Volunteer Killed.

Lieut. Arthur Montagu Hopworth, M.O., Royal West Surrey Regiment, attached R.A.F., was killed on May 4, in his thirty-second year. He was educated at Eastbourne College. When war broke out he was at Penang, where he had been for some time in a machine gun section of the Volunteers. As soon as he was able to settle up his affairs he returned to England, and in Jan., 1915, was given a commission in the Queen's. In July, 1915, he went to Gallipoli with his battalion, and was in the landing at Suvla Bay and the battle of Chocolate Hill. He remained in the Peninsula till the evacuation, and was during the greater part of the time brigade staff captain. He was mentioned in dispatches, and was awarded the Military Cross. On leaving Gallipoli his battalion went to Egypt, where he was given command of a company and the acting rank of captain, which he held for over two years. In Sept. 1917, he transferred to the R. F. O., and was posted to a squadron last March.

## Prayer in Police Court.

A call to silent prayer from the public part of the Guildhall Police Court recently was an unusual incident at the resumed trial of the three Quakers for publishing a pacifist leaflet without authority. There were many Quakers in the court, and they immediately closed their eyes and remained in an attitude of prayer with hands clasped throughout the 20 minutes during which the magistrate was absent considering his decision. Towards the end of the period a lady prayed aloud, and no attempt was made to stop her devotions. The three accused—Harrison Barrow, acting chairman Society of Friends' Service Committee; Arthur Watts, member of committee; and Miss Edith Ellis, acting hon. secretary—were charged with inciting Andrew Fisher, of Glasgow, to print copies of a leaflet, entitled "A Challenge to Militarism," without the name of the author or printer, and without submitting it to the Censor. Asked why the leaflet was not submitted to the Censor, Mr. Barrow replied, because of our religious belief. The magistrate passed sentence of six months' imprisonment on Barrow and Watts and fined Miss Ellis £100. An order was made against all three to pay 250 costs. Notice of appeal was given.

## NOTICES.

## PIANOS

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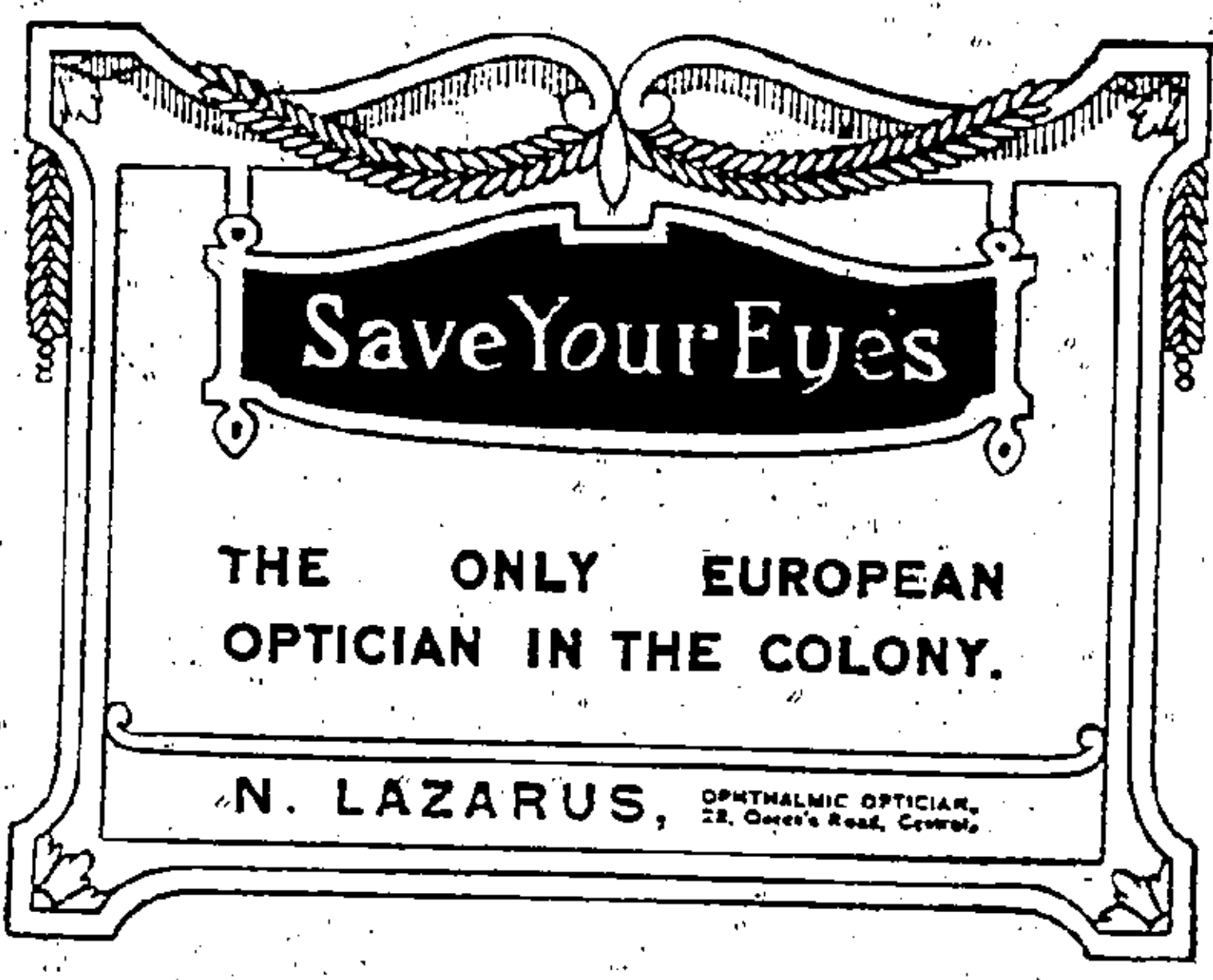
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## Japanese Diviner Discovers a Colliery.

A Japanese diviner who has lived in South Manchuria longer than ten years and who has his office in front of the West Park Office in West Park Drive left for his native place in Shiga Prefecture (near Kyoto) recently at the news that the desired permit to institute prospecting experiments in a colliery he accidentally discovered last autumn while paying his first visit to parents after he came to Manchuria, was granted. He was rambling over the field and hillside which were familiar to him as

his favourite haunts as a boy when he picked up pieces of graphite. They interested him and he carefully went over the neighbouring ground and at last lighted upon a graphite vein. He sent in an application to the Osaka Mining Office for permission to conduct boring experiments in an area covering about 300,000 taels. He engaged an expert to prospect and was delighted to learn of the existence of a coal seam in close contiguity to the graphite vein. The expert suggested that it might be an anthracite and another application for trial borings was presented, which was just granted after the lapse of about half a year.

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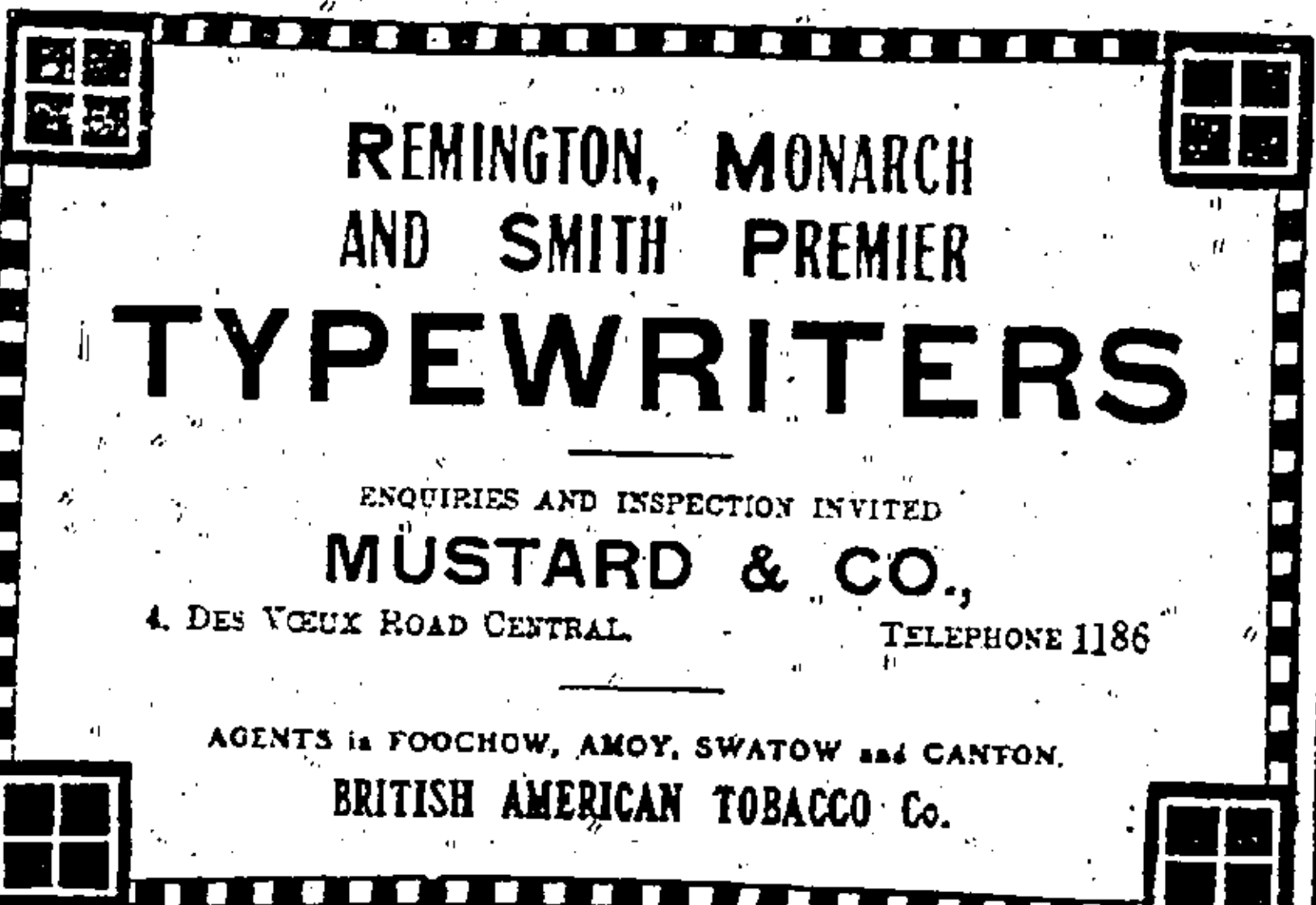
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## AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Food Scarcity Interferes with Celebrations.

London, June 3.—A neutral who has just returned from the Rhineland has told the London Times correspondent at The Hague that great endeavours were made to celebrate the German advance and to represent it as a glorious victory for the Kaiser. There was a good deal more drinking than usual, but there was nothing extra to eat, for the simple reason that it did not exist. The rejoicing was restricted to those over military age, who sat in cafes and disposed of the fate of Europe over a pot of beer.

The masses of the people have been very much depressed, especially since the new order for lowering the bread ration was announced. At Mulheim the whole population have been living on four pounds of bread per head because there was nothing else to be had—no potatoes, nothing whatever besides bread. The people were so discontented that they talked of striking, but were afraid, being greatly intimidated by the military.

The correspondent's informant said:—

"Germans repeatedly assured me in the manufacturing towns and industrial districts that boys from 12 to 15 years old are trying to use machine guns for the purpose of suppressing disturbances, should they arise. The people as a whole would be delighted if the war ended at once. So would the Greeks who deserted from the Greek Army to Germany, for their lot is very unhappy. They now work on German railways, keeping the tracks in order."

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**BIRTHS.**  
NEWALL.—At Landless, No. 129A, The Peak, on July 30th the wife of Mr. S. G. Newall of a son.  
LOWE.—At Kellott Lodge, 65 The Peak, on 28th inst., the wife of A. R. Lowe, of a son.  
**DEATH.**  
MCCOLL.—At Hongkong, on 29th July, Annie Tweedie Alexander, wife of Donald McColl (Shaughnessy).  
Funeral will pass the Monument to-day, at 5.30 p.m.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1918.

### IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

One result of the war has been that greater attention has been paid to the future of British trade and as to how its interests can further be promoted. Despite the fact that some few people are sceptical as to whether any real good will ensue, there is little room for doubt that decided steps have been made in the direction of building up schemes for the development of British trade when the war is over. To the credit of the Government it must be said that the schemes which have been propounded are not mere idle talk. There is evidence in many directions that certain schemes are complete, and are only waiting till hostilities cease before they are put into operation without delay. There is thus no doubt that the Government in respect to trade is going to pursue the policy of reform it has started on. But one of the most important afterthoughts which has been made during the war on this very interesting subject, is that which was delivered in London by Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the gist of which was contained in our columns a few days ago. His remarks were of such a nature that there can be no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that as regards British trade there are going to be some very radical changes from pre-war policies.

The announcement which was made was to the effect that the War Cabinet had already approved of the scheme of Imperial Preference formulated by a Committee of the Cabinet which was considering the question of inter-Imperial trade. Needless to say, if such a scheme becomes an accomplished fact it will be in direct contrast to the Free Trade policy which obtained for so many years before the war, the wisdom of which was so often challenged and provided in many instances the main theme on which parties fought for seats. There is much to be said for and against Imperial Preference. In its favour it can be said that when Free Trade was first adopted, it was probably the best policy that could have been put forward, but, on the other hand, one must remember that conditions have changed very much since those days. Even before the war the matter required very serious consideration and was receiving it, but since the great struggle many things have been learned, not the least being that British trade interests must be protected, husbanded and developed as they never were before. The need has been emphasised that we must cultivate and further our trade relations as much as possible, and this, at present appears, can only be really successfully done by giving preference in our markets to our kinsmen in far outposts of the Empire so that they may compete with the foreigner with success. One has only to look at America, Germany and other countries who had steadily been growing as competitors, to see what Protection has done for them. Their prosperity has been due in large measure to protection of their trade interests, and, so far from relaxing their tariffs, they have continually raised them. The sooner we wake up to the fact that England immediately before the war was not in nearly such a good position in the world's markets as she used to be, and that other nations had taken advantage of every opportunity offered them, the more chance there will be of our taking our place once more in the markets which have been lost to us.

Mr. Walter Long is most probably right when he remarks that he believes that the whole of the Empire will approve of the new scheme. It may in the first instance be necessary to make a small sacrifice in order to encourage and foster valuable markets, but the results which will accrue are almost certain to prove that any sacrifices which may be made will be amply repaid. It is a very pleasing factor that the Government has taken up the question in such a thorough manner and this augurs well for the future prosperity of British trade. Already the Committee has dealt with the question of securing raw materials for the Empire in the first instance, and we learn to our gratification that a whole series of reports on the matter has received the sanction of the War Conference Cabinet. Mr. Walter Long struck a right note when he said that the Government was losing no time in seeing to it that the Allies' victory should be a real victory, for the fact must not be forgotten that after this war there will be another war—that in which countries will fight for predominance in the world's markets.

### A Lottery Scheme.

Some little time ago, the suggestion was made by one of the Chinese officials in Canton that foreign Powers be invited to issue War Bonds and Red Cross lottery tickets in Kwangtung, and that of the money received 75 per cent. be devoted to prizes, three per cent. to expenses, two per cent. to the Red Cross and the remaining twenty per cent. paid to the Bank of China in order that it might resume operations. Whether or not anything came of the scheme we have not heard, nor have we any information as to how the foreign Powers would receive such a proposal, though considering the small percentage which was being allocated to war funds we should very much doubt if the scheme would find very enthusiastic acceptance. It would seem, however, that something of the nature suggested has been put into operation, either officially or unofficially, by the Chinese themselves. A reader informs us that lottery tickets are now being sold by Chinese in Hongkong, and he understands that the collectors are stating that the Chinese Red Cross is to be benefited thereby. We are asked whether the scheme is a genuine one. On that point we have no information. If the authorities are not already aware of the activities mentioned, we think they would be wise in investigating the matter, so that the public may be informed as to the bona fides or otherwise of the collectors.

### Substituted Employment.

A correspondent to-day raises an interesting question when he dilates upon the employment of men from the Garrison in part-time civilian work. His chief point is that it is scarcely fair that civilians should be called up for service and be substituted in employment by fit men from the Garrison whose rightful sphere is military life. That is a good point so far as it goes, but we think our correspondent hardly does justice to the soldiers who are engaged in this part-time outside employment. These men have been sent to Hongkong, not because they wished to come East, but because they were ordered to, and we can well believe that they would willingly go to the front if summoned thither. It is quite logical to say that if the men now doing half a day in civilian employment were to devote all their time to military duty, other Garrison men could be spared for active service. But our correspondent must know that the Military authorities do not work on that principle. There may be—there probably are—some soldiers here who might be more usefully employed elsewhere, but the fact is that they are considered by the authorities to be in the right place in Hongkong, and, as they have no option in the matter, we can see no valid reason why they should not be permitted to add to their none too princely pay by utilising their spare time in the manner in which some of them are doing.

### The Slave-Driver.

For Rumania, who is now being ground under the heel of the German tyrant, one cannot help but feel the deepest sympathy. Her plight is a sorry one in all conscience, and for sheer barbarous treatment Germany's attitude to this oppressed country is only second to that which was meted out to unfortunate Belgium. Not content with forcing a peace treaty, extortionate in its demands, upon Rumania, we learn that already Germany is far exceeding these demands, and from what we know of the Hun, he will exact still more. From experience we have learnt that to expect anything honourable from Germany is only to indulge in vain hopes, but one would have thought that, having signed a peace treaty, and having completely dominated Rumania, Germany might have shown a little more civility. To the contrary, we are informed by a trustworthy officer that besides commandeering the bulk of grain for himself and his outposts, Bulgaria, the Hun is treating Rumanian prisoners in a diabolical manner. The country is facing a famine and its industrial enterprise is stifled. At present one can only hope that a speedy victory of the Allies will release poor Rumania from the clutches of her slave-driver.

### DAY BY DAY.

**THE FOOLISH TO LAY OUT MONEY IN A PURCHASE OF REPENTANCE.**

**To-morrow's Anniversary.**  
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of Germany's ultimatum to Russia.

**The Dollar.**  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

**Defence Corps Orders.**  
Order for Infantry Battalion by Major R. A. Morgan state:—"B" Company.—The parades ordered for Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoon to-day (30th instant) are postponed to Thursday, 1st August.

**Chance for Turtle-Hunters.**  
We hear that turtles are much in evidence on Dumbell Island at present, no fewer than five big specimens being caught there by Chinese fishermen on Saturday night and brought to Hongkong, where they were sold.

**Women Fighters.**  
Two women appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning, charged with assaulting each other. A European constable said he saw a crowd collected in the street watching the fight. He approached them and as both defendants refused to be calmed he brought them to the Police Station. His Worship fined each defendant \$2.

**Chair Coolies Charged.**  
Three chair coolies were charged this morning with assaulting the Police Court usher. It was stated that when the complainant sought a chair one of the coolies told another to pay no heed to him. Complainant remonstrated with the coolie and defendants then assaulted him. The case was adjourned.

**The Colony's Health.**  
During last week there were notified sixteen cases of plague (fifteen fatal), six of spotted fever (one fatal), three of enteric (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of diphtheria. All were Chinese save one Japanese sufferer from enteric. During Sunday and Monday, there were three cases of plague, two of spotted fever and one of enteric, all being fatal and all the sufferers being Chinese.

**Unsatisfactory Evidence.**  
The acting manager of the Canton Nanyang Tobacco Company was summoned this morning for depositing goods at the doorway of 2, Connaught Road Central and thus causing an obstruction. An Indian constable gave evidence to the effect that he saw a large quantity of goods deposited near the doorway, but he could not assert that they all belonged to defendant. Mr. J. B. Wood dismissed the summons owing to unsatisfactory evidence.

**An Expired Licence.**  
The manager of the Kau Yue Fong Theatre was summoned before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning, charged with failing to renew the theatre licence for dramatic performances. Defendant said he was absent at the time the summons was issued. His Worship said according to the Ordinance, defendant was liable to a fine of \$200 a day for giving performances without a licence. Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., gave evidence and his Worship imposed a fine of \$50.

**A Heavy Penalty.**  
A contractor was summoned before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning for using old bricks and lime-water instead of cement mortar in erecting the pillars of a godown in Belchers Street. Mr. Sans, of the P.W.D., said when he visited the building the pillars were practically built to roof-height. Defendant was on the spot and informed that his architect instructed him to use such materials, but the architect denied such in traction. His Worship imposed a fine of \$200.

**Opium Possession.**  
At the Police Court this morning, an old man and a girl were charged with being in possession of 64 tael of opium, valued at \$765. The case was adjourned until to-morrow. In another case, a Chinese defendant by Mr. J. H. Gardiner was charged with having ten taels in his possession. He was remanded and bail fixed at \$1,000. A woman was charged with having two and a half taels of opium in her possession and was fined \$250, or a month's hard labour. The opium was found concealed at the bottom of a tub.

### THE TRIBUNAL.

**Some of Yesterday's Cases.**

During the consideration by the Tribunal yesterday of the cases of Messrs. W. J. Owens and O. R. M. Young, of Holt's Wharf, the Chairman said the Tribunal understood that they were dealing with the staff engaged in the construction of the additional wharf and godown at Kowloon and it was put that this work, providing as it does increased facilities for shipping, was of essential importance both Imperially and to the Colony. The exemption of both men was asked for.

After further remarks, the Chairman (addressing Mr. Owens) said:—"You say you are a shipwright by trade, although you have not done any shipwright work for the past five years. Do you wish to do shipwright work?"

—Yes, I do.  
The Chairman mentioned a proposal that Mr. Owens should assist to supervise the construction of the standard ships being constructed here.

Mr. G. M. Young confirmed that, adding that while Mr. Owens would supervise all the ships, both at Tai Koo and Kowloon, he would be entirely distinct from either company. The instructions were from the Ministry of Shipping or whoever owned the boats.

Mr. Young pointed out that the firm's warehouse interests formed part and parcel of the China Navigation Co's shipping business as well as Holt's, and with increased collection and accumulation of goods awaiting shipment owing to the shortage of ships it was most important that additional storage accommodation should be provided. Only by providing such accommodation could they place some check on the serious inroads upon British shipping in these waters. He referred to such construction work pending in Shanghai or ports controlled from there, and urged that they must have qualified men to supervise the building of new godowns and to add to them and keep them in order. They had tried to get men from home but without success. They were therefore absolutely dependent on the men out here and for that reason must ask for exemption for them.

The Tribunal decided that Mr. Young should be exempted and that Mr. Owens should be exempted on condition upon his being engaged in the work of supervising the building of standard ships.

**Wharf and Godown Co.**  
In the cases of Messrs. W. S. Brown and K. H. Crapnell, of the wharf and Godown Co., the Chairman said the Company's business was that of berthing ships, and the handling and distributing of cargoes, and the warehousing of goods at present to the value of about 50 million dollars. The Company put it to the Tribunal that its work, being necessary for shipping and the trade of the Colony generally, was of essential importance both Imperially and locally. They therefore asked for the absolute exemption of both men before the Tribunal.

The Chairman later stated that Mr. Brown was the Secretary and manager; Mr. Wolff, the Chief Clerk, was overage; Mr. Hooper, a book-keeper, was over age; Mr. Crapnell, an assistant clerk, was before the Tribunal, and Mr. Wheeler was under age. They understood that Mr. Wolff proposed to go on short leave. Mr. Brown was 39 and single.

Asked if he had anything further to say, Mr. Brown observed:—"I should like to supplement my remarks by pointing out that last year we handled 750 steamers discharging into the godowns and 500 steamers discharging alongside the wharf. We handle in and out 3,500 tons of cargo and have an average of 350 delivery orders and 150 bills of lading coming in to the Kowloon office daily. We have a letter box on every ferry, which brings us 25 letters an hour. I would also point out that there are peculiarities and details connected with our work which are rather different to anything else and they are so difficult that a printed book of instructions has to be made out, and revised every year, and sent to the staff, the

whole comprising of fully 300 closely printed pages. It takes a long time for a man to get into these details and for that reason I ask for exemption of Mr. Crapnell. Exemption was granted in both cases.

**Green Island Cement Co.**  
In the case of Mr. B. Taylor, Green Island Cement Co., the Chairman said that the business of the Company was the manufacture of cement, which was used in the erection of Government and public buildings and private work in the Colony. It was also considerably exported, also for Government requirements. It was one of the largest British industries and it was put to the Tribunal that it was of essential importance both Imperially and to the Colony. They asked for the absolute exemption of Mr. Taylor, who was one of the engineers at the Kowloon works. Mr. Arnott, the chief engineer at Kowloon was on leave.

The Chairman:—"Would it be possible to spare Mr. Taylor, when Mr. Arnott returns?"

Mr. Adamson:—"No. We are at present under staffed and they have more duties than they can perform. It is impossible for them to go at the same rate they are going. I would like to make it clear that we cannot spare this man."

No claim was made by Major Morgan, and exemption was granted.

**Messrs. Martini and Co.**

Dealing with the case of Mr. G. Blair, of Martini and Co., the Chairman said this was an Italian firm with its head office in Manila, doing import and export and commission agency business. Mr. Martini, head of the firm resided in Manila. Until last year the manager of the Hongkong office was an Italian but since that time Mr. Blair had been manager. He put it to the Tribunal that the work was of essential importance to the British Empire and the Colony.

Answering the Chairman, Mr. Blair said he had not put the question of again having an Italian manager to the firm. Exemption was granted until October 12.

**Hongkong Steel Foundry Co.**

The case of Mr. J. F. Anderson, of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., was next considered. Mr. A. G. Gordon appearing for the Company.

The Chairman (to Mr. Gordon):—"We have read your letter and see that you put it to us that the Company manufactures steel castings for shipbuilding and other purposes. Before the war such castings were imported mainly from England and elsewhere and recently they have been imported from United States and Japan, that is so far as you cannot do them yourself. And you are doing work for the standard ships now under construction here, so you put it to us that it is of essential importance both Imperially and locally that it should go on?"

Mr. Gordon:—"Absolutely."

Later Mr. Gordon said the work of the Company had become trebled during the war.

The Chairman:—"Mr. Gordon, you put it to us that you could not yourself carrying on the management of this foundry without the assistance of Mr. Anderson?"

—Impossible.

Exemption was granted.

**Mercantile Marine Service.**

Mr. J. Rodger and Mr. A. Nicoll were again before the Tribunal and, asked if they were willing to take positions as ships' engineers, both replied in the affirmative.

Major Morgan raised a point to the effect that such cases should go through the military authorities so that they should know where they were.

The Chairman said the Tribunal did not want to infringe on the province of the military authorities in any way. They felt strongly on that point. The matter would be noted and the circumstances looked into in detail. With regard to Mr. Rodger it was clear that no decision was given. The case of Mr. Nicoll they would look into.

**For the Troops.**  
We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of literature for the troops from an anonymous sender.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It is 25 years ago that the cinematograph industry received an impetus from which its present world-wide prosperity may be said to have sprung, for Edison's famous exhibition of his cinematographs at the opening of the World's Fair, Chicago, demonstrated such an advance in the presentation of "living pictures," as they were called, that it was evident that important developments would follow. The invention of the celluloid roll-film three years before perhaps rendered Edison's task less difficult, and the employment of a film of 250ft. in length greatly improved those present at the initial display. The views were said to be jerky and somewhat indistinct, but nevertheless were regarded as a wonderful achievement. Improvements speedily followed, the results of which are enjoyed now by millions of people every week the world over.

To the filming of such things as "Hindle Wakes" it is too late in the cinema's career for objections to be raised. As we have allowed it to adapt, patronisingly and with a keen eye for possible improvements, the masterpieces of Shakespeare and Ibsen and Dickens, it would be illogical to jib at a fairly decent mangling of Stanley Houghton, says the *Manchester Guardian*. But our weak indulgence of its past caprices should not prevent a stand being taken against the horrible project to produce a sequel to "Hindle Wakes." This, we are told, is already in course of construction. Apart from the artistic ethics of the matter and from its staggering impertinence, the idea suggests an alluring, gold-paved path along which troops of cinema producers, usually sheep-like in their modes of progression, will follow the bold pioneer. The crass for evolving sequels should be exterminated in the egg stage; otherwise its destructive powers seem almost unlimited. It would wreck the precariously balanced dignity of the cinema, and would, too, be an unparadiseable insult to the writers, or to their memories, whose finished themes it chose to reopen and continue.

The demand for books among the American troops in France is so keen that—in spite of the pressure upon shipping for other purposes—General Pershing has ordered that space be reserved each month for fifty tons of reading material—equivalent, it is estimated, to about 100,000 volumes. As happened in this country early in the war, appeals for contributions to camp and trench libraries have brought some extraordinary donations, including annual reports of an eye and ear hospital twenty years old, a file of "The Undertakers' Review," and copies of "The American Girl's Book, or Occupations for Play Hours," published in 1836. Among the men themselves the writers most in request are Dickens—always a foremost favourite with American readers,—Thackeray, Dumas, Kipling, Poe, Booth Tarkington, Jack London, O. Henry, Conan Doyle, Mark Twain, and H. G. Wells.

Karl Marx—whose centenary it was recently—keenly interested himself in the condition of Ireland when Mr. Gladstone brought the Irish question into prominence in 1868. He, of course, saw the problem in the light of his own social philosophy. For him, Ireland's grievances sprang ultimately from the one fundamental evil of society—the capitalist system—and his panacea for Ireland was his universal specific, "the social revolution." It was his conviction that the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland would lead inevitably to the disestablishment of the English Church, and that this would lead to the end of landlordism in both countries. "I am quite convinced," wrote Marx in 1868, "that the social revolution, which must depend on the fall of [the] landlords, will soon begin. Especially will this be in Ireland, for as soon as the Protestant Irish tenants in Ulster join, for the purpose of agitation, the Catholic tenants in the other provinces of Ireland they will succeed, as the landlords will no longer be able to take advantage of religious bigotry."



## FROM THE PULPIT.

The Value of a Man.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"I will make a man more precious than gold; even a man than the golden wedge of Ophir."—Isaiah 13/12.

Agas ago, when you and I were young and read "Uncle Tom's Cabin," your heart was hot within you at the account of fellow creatures being put up to auction. You burnt with shame and anger that a man should ever be put to one scale and money in the other, for the sake of the money the manhood outraged, home and happiness treated as naught, heart strings snapped as if they were fiddle strings, justice denied and derided. You were right in that shame and indignation. You were on God's side, for whenever God's voice is heard in the matter it is always in substance to say one thing—man more precious than gold. In his scale of values there is no common measure between these two, man and money. It is not possible to equate them, and every calculation attempting it gives a false result.

Since coming to China I have recalled many times a newspaper headline which caught my eye on the last day in England:—"Sale of a baby." Extraordinary occurrence. Extraordinary indeed in that happy land where even the smallest frail mortal of humanity would never be weighed against gold by the poorest family, but, alas, common enough here, where human beings are even more plentiful and gold even more scarce than anywhere in Christendom.

It used to be argued that slavery must be right because it was allowed in "Bible times." It is true that Moses permitted many things, as our Saviour pointed out, because of the hardness of men's hearts. But it is quite remarkable how the ancient law safeguarded the rights of the bond-servant, opened out many possibilities of his attaining freedom, and finally ordained the jubilee year in which he must be freed. Also the distinctive cry of the prophets was always for the rights of human beings as such against all oppressors and exploiters:—"Ye have sold the righteous for silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes."

My text comes from the judgment pronounced on Babylon. The prophet, aiming to show the extent of its deserved disaster as the oppressor of humanity, predicts a slaughter at the hands of Medes and Persians which would reduce the haughty city's teeming population till the rarest of its possessions would be men. So reduced would it be that a man would be "more precious than gold, yea, a man than the golden wedge of Ophir." What a change in any great commercial city, with its innumerable crowds, men, women and children, seemingly no end of them. But gold! that is another story. It is just as scarce as people seem plentiful. You don't find money getting among your feet and crowding you off the pavement. But let war or pestilence sweep the place, and you get that saddest sight of its kind, an under-populated town. The desert itself is more cheerful than a town, or countryside either, with half the houses empty. You expect silence and loneliness in the Sahara, but to find them in London or Johannesburg or here in Victoria would be a nightmare. The nightmare, however, would bring home the incomparable value of human life. Nuggets! why the biggest ever sent to the Mint is nothing to the lump of preciousness inside the coat of every man you meet. Your own coat for example. You may not, possibly, think you are worth every much, but you are worth indefinitely more than your weight in gold.

There is a common notion to the effect that most people think far too much of themselves, but in point of fact they think far too little, vast numbers of them. They set more value on money than on their own peace of mind, their

good conscience, their real comfort. To get money they will sacrifice health, leisure, home life. Gold in their pockets is allowed to outweigh the culture of the mind, and satisfactions of friendship, the pleasure of making others happy. Rather than leave a few thousands less behind them when they die they will forego the true happiness of life and the joy of doing good, cramped and starved as regards life's worthy interests and honours both, in a word prepared to sell their souls for such portion of the world as they can manage to lay hands upon. Many a man succeeds in this unhappy pursuit, and the envy which his success creates shows that for some who succeed are thousands who fail; in other words who pay the price without obtaining the thing, worthless though it is.

But suppose you let God have His way in this matter. Then we shall have a transformation. For, let me repeat it, He has just this one thing to say about it all, manhood more precious than money; nothing to be set over against character, nothing for which it is worth while to fool with one's conscience, no material gain for which it will pay any child of Adam to surrender his cheerfulness, to neglect his home, to starve his mind, beggar his heart, turn his personality into a coining press.

Men, it is said, with an emphasis on the word, are always scarce, and we wax cynical with Diogenes, searching the streets of Athens with his lamp in daylight to find one. Better, Miss Nightingale, the "lady with the lamp," seeking among the cots of the maimed and wounded for the broken and spent who may yet be helped back to strength. There is a man—with the emphasis—inside your coat, brother, maimed perhaps and spent, but still there. Beneath your hat, sister, there is such a woman. Are they getting a chance from you, that man, that woman—a fair, reasonable chance? Or is the strength of life just being frittered, broken, sold, for the love of the world?

Believe in the manhood inside your own coat and you will have respect also for that which is covered by the garments of other men, in every one of them "more precious than gold." If you or I care less for our fellowmen than for what we can get out of them, we are weighing with the wrong scales; we are going against God, though we have never owned a slave nor wanted to own one. Our modern ways are an advance on the old feudal arrangements, but they have not changed human nature, and we are far yet from realising that all exploitation of human beings is deadly sin, and that the personality of every man or woman is to be considered before the gain or convenience of any other. That is why it is a sin, e.g. to buy goods made by sweated labour or sold at starvation profit, if you know it. It is long since Tom Hood wrote "Song of the Shirt," but it is by no means yet out of date:—

O men with mother and sons,  
O men with sisters and wives;  
It is not linen you're wearing out.

But human creatures' lives.  
O cynics have always said that the law cares more for property than it does for life, and who can say the view is wholly groundless? A man taking out an insurance policy is examined with double, triple, perhaps ten times the care which is bestowed on him if he is to enlist for military service. In the one case shareholders' money is at stake, but in the other only the man's own health and future.

The astounding thing is the lack of correspondence between the elaborate machinery for deciding upon indispensability and the inadequacy of the enquiry about fitness. I know we ought not to hold our lives dear to use in this world-emergency. But neither ought we to hold any other man's life cheap, and we who know that we would not be conscripted might well have shown more solicitude in this respect on behalf of those who were liable. But this is a place where public opinion has little scope, and I am afraid we contract a correspondingly feeble sense of responsibility. The worst thing about war is its cheapening of human life. In spite of our best efforts it does and must have that effect. It

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DEVONSHIRE CREAM

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TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

sets us thinking of our fellow creatures in abstractions instead of their sentient humanity. The enemy has his "cannon fodder," and thank God we have not sunk to that; but we have our own "man-power," and are under risk of forgetting that man-power means mother's sons.

Of course it is not only war which produces this type of results. The industrial machine equally with the military can be deprived of a soul, made to grind out gold at the cost of blood. To underpay a servant, to rackrent a tenant, to grow rich on unimproved slums, or public house property, or Indian opium, or slave-gut rubber—all that and much like it just works out at valuing gold more than men. Yet you remain your brother's keeper when all is said, and cannot in any way exploit him without sinning against God.

There is only one real wealth in any country in the last analysis, viz. the people who make up the country. Their welfare, their comfort, their health, their character are just everything, and no wide dominion or expanding commerce could conceivably make up for them.

I'll face the land, to hastening  
ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and  
men decay.

No, we cannot afford in any way whatever or on any pretext to set man second to gold. And should we wish to do so we should first at any rate have to clear the decks of our Christianity. For so long as the gospel is regarded it will make a bad conscience for all offences against its first principle, which is that God sets such a value on man—all men—that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. The Son of Man came to seek and to save that which was lost—the undervalued, unregarded, too often exploited fragments of the social fabric in the scale against the Lord Jesus, and let the metal turn the beam. But Jesus tested death for every man because He saw in every man an immortal soul which might be won to eternal glory, when the world and all the trifles for which those souls are bartered in it shall have passed away, and it is shown beyond all possibility of denial that in the final account a man is indeed "more precious than gold, even man than the golden wedge of Ophir."

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.THE HONGKONG ROPE  
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.-) per share for account 1918, will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hong Kong.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1918.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Battery Street, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Lot No. 1318, West of Victoria Harbour Street	47 60 60	\$100 34	100 34

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Babington Path, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Lot No. 1319, West of Victoria Harbour Street	47 60 60	\$100 34	100 34

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 2nd. August 1918;

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(For account of the concerned) 1-4 cylinder 7 passenger "Marathon" Motor Car (2nd hand).

And

1-5 H.P. Pope Motor Cycle and Side-car.

On view from Thursday the 1st August, 1918.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO,  
HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA  
AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NANKING."

Having arrived from above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo are being landed stored at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns whence delivery is to be obtained from Goods not released on and after Monday, 5th August 1918, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on Monday 5th Aug. 1918, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godown, and all claims must be presented within one month of ship's arrival.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature as early as possible.

O. H. RITTER,  
Agent.Prince's Building, Ground Floor,  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"PRIAM"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on, and after 29th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,  
LIMITED.AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.Consignees per Co.'s Steamer  
"NINGHOW"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 28th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
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Hongkong, 28th July, 1918.



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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Inaba Maru T. 12,600	SAT. 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
	*Iyo Maru T. 12,330	WED. 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATUR. 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SAT. 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	*Daiken Maru T. 9,000	MONDAY. 5th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Bombay Maru T. 9,950	MONDAY. 5th Aug.

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* Fushimi Maru	WED.	11th Sept. at 11 a.m.

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E. MORI, Manager.

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*AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	31st July at 10 a.m.
*STINGTAD	Hwah Kuei	31st July at 5 p.m.
*WYEL, C'FOO & T'ISIN	Huichow	1st Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	2nd Aug. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kailang	5th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	6th Aug. at noon.
NEWCHWANG	Paoting	9th Aug. at noon.

\* From Quarry Bay.

\* Date and time of sailing uncertain owing to Typhoon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong July 30, 1918.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tiipanas	Java & M'sar	in port	31st July	Seigon
Seidy	Java	in port	9th Aug.	N'saki, Daito

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halhong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 30th July at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI. 2nd Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat. 3rd Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun. 4th Aug. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues. 6th Aug. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 9th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but will present a monthly service to maintain with "KALKAJI" and "VITIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICKE" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a to carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, calling at Hongkong and Swatow.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

Swift Telegraphy.

A shipping firm in Kobe received news that one of its steamers had passed a certain signal station about 50 miles from Kobe. As the news was telegraphed, the steamer had arrived, cleared from Kobe, and was in sight of Moji before the telegram was received. The "Japan Chronicle" comments: These rumours about the rapidity of the electric spark seem to have been exaggerated.

Refused to Sail with Chinese.

At the Southampton Police Court, recently before Dr. Russell Bencroft and other magistrates, ten members of a steamship, viz. Fred Polarsjerna, boatswain; Robert Carlson, John Wallace, Patrick Borden, Robert Barry, Ernest Feltham, Gregors Johansen, and Christian Verbeek, able seamen; and two deck boys named Stephen Ames and Wyndham Owers, were charged on remand that as seamen lawfully engaged to serve on board a British ship, they absented themselves without leave on the 30th. Mr. E. R. Ensor prosecuted, and the accused were defended by Mr. Alexander Smith, on behalf of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union. The Magistrates' Clerk (Mr. G. Forbes Bessett) explained that all that happened at the previous hearing was that it was proved and admitted that the men signed articles and left the ship because Chinese were taken on board. Mr. Ensor said the ship had sailed, and the matter had been brought before the Ministry of Shipping, but up to the moment he had no definite instructions as to what was to be done with the case. At present he was unable to proceed any further than he had done. He was instructed that no arrangement had been made that Chinese should not be brought on board this ship, though he understood that it was suggested that such an arrangement was made. What he proposed was that the case should be adjourned sine die, accused being allowed bail. Mr. Smith said that the course suggested seemed strange, because he happened to have a communication from the Ministry of Shipping saying that they had given instructions to withdraw the charge. He protested that if they adjourned this case sine die the men would have this charge hanging over their heads indefinitely. That would be unjust to the men, and to the country who needed the men. The prosecution said that he must show that the men had some reasonable cause for leaving their ship—that there was an arrangement that a Chinese crew should not be carried. As it happened he was in a position to prove that there was such an arrangement. But he thought he could go higher still. The instructions of the Admiralty with regard to the employment of Chinese crews were specific that Chinese were not to be signed on at home trade ports except if no other crew was available in reasonable time. At the time the Chinese were taken on board there were plenty of men to be obtained. The men stayed on the vessel and did their work, and there was no complaint against them until the Chinese came on board, when they thought it was time to leave the vessel. The Magistrates' Clerk—It seems to me you must either thrash the case out to-day, adjourn it to a definite date, or abandon it altogether. Mr. Ensor elected to proceed with the case, and called Albert Henry Scanlon, the agent of the vessel at Southampton. The vessel arrived from a Welsh port on May 14th, and application was made to the union for four men, when Mr. Spence (the district union secretary) said it was impossible to obtain them. Application was made to the Shipping Federation, who could not get the men in time, and as the vessel was due to sail at five o'clock on the 30th, the owners sent on seventeen Chinese firemen to be ready in case of emergency. Mr. Smith—You asked for deck hands. Do you know if you had asked for firemen there would not have been any necessity to take Chinese? Witness—Well, as a matter of fact, the owners had already sent the Chinese. Mr. Smith—Exactly. In answer to further questions, witness admitted that the captain gave the defendants an excellent character. It was a fact that the men went on working until the Chinese came on board. The rest of the crew were paid off, and the Chinamen taken on. Mr. Smith said that deck hands were asked for. There were plenty of firemen to be had if they had been asked for. Without calling upon the defence, the Bench dismissed the case.



• Phone No. 1500.



## FULL COURT.

Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) sat in Full Court at the Supreme Court this morning, when the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O., made application on behalf of a Chinese named Lo Sheung, now detained in Victoria Gaol, that a Writ of Habeas Corpus be issued. The application asked the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol to show cause why Lo Sheung should not be released.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) appeared for the Superintendent of the Gaol, Mr. Pollock being instructed by Mr. F. X. D'Almada.

It will be remembered that a *decreta nisi* was granted to Mr. Pollock a week ago in connection with the same matter and this morning the merits of the case were gone into. The accused was arrested in Hongkong and application was made under the Chinese Extradition Ordinance for the man to be extradited to Canton on a charge of murdering another Chinese, named Li Fat-cheung, on November 9, 1917. The case came on at the Magistrate before Mr. J. R. Wood, and after all the evidence had been given, he granted the extradition order asked for. There are two grounds on which Mr. Pollock is seeking the man's release, the first being a point of law and the second one of evidence. The contention on the point of law is that the man has never been formally accused in China, and the other contention is that no real case has been made out for the man's extradition.

This morning a good deal of preliminary argument took place upon the point as to whether the Hon. Attorney General or Mr. Pollock should open, but it was later agreed that, for the sake of convenience, Mr. Pollock should begin.

Mr. Pollock began by referring to an affidavit by Mr. F. X. D'Almada stating the grounds on which they were seeking the writ and went on to deal with the point of law. He said that a fugitive criminal under the Ordinance meant a subject of China accused of an extradition crime committed within the jurisdiction of China. They contended that a man could not come under that Ordinance unless the conditions precedent had been performed, i.e., that he had been accused of an extradition crime. Until a man became a fugitive criminal within the interpretation of the Section, no steps could be taken under the Ordinance.

Mr. Pollock went on to explain that a man must be formally accused of murder before he could be extradited for it and proceeded to argue that he had been formally accused of murder in China against him for that crime. There had to be a formal accusation before a Chinese magistrate or other judicial person. It was not sufficient for one man to say that the accused had committed some crime, but actual proceedings had to be instituted. Mr. Pollock referred to the case tried in Hongkong of The King v. Son On Nam, in which Mr. Stave argued the point. He also referred to some documents in this case which showed that it was not until several months after the murder that the fugitive was accused of being connected with it. Before that the man had been described as a notorious robber, and it was not until comparatively recently that the crime of murder had been brought against him. The extradition was being sought upon a charge of murder and not robbery.

Mr. Pollock then went on to refer to the documents in the case, later coming to the point that the evidence against the accused did not justify his being extradited.

In his reply, the Hon. Attorney General dealt with the point regarding the evidence, but their Lordships did not desire to hear further on this saying that the magistrate who took the evidence was the judge as to whether there was a *prima facie* case or not. He had decided that there was and

## CYCLE V. RICKSHAW.

European Revenue Officer Charged with Assault.

On Monday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock, near the Bowington Canal, a Chinese boy riding on a bicycle ran full tilt into a rickshaw, overturning the machine and the coolie, and causing injury to the lady occupant, Miss Wildin. It was alleged that the occupant of a second rickshaw, Inspector Wildin, immediately stopped his coolie, got hold of the cyclist, and struck him with a walking stick several times. The youth today, at the Police Court, charged Inspector Wildin with assault.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared on behalf of complainant and Mr. A. H. Crew on behalf of Inspector Wildin. Complainant stated that the rickshaws were on the wrong side of the road. He was going slowly. He suggested that the rickshaw was overturned by the lady stopping it abruptly and getting quickly out. The European lady called upon another European to strike him. He struck witness two blows on the arm, above the wrist on the left hand, with a walking stick. Witness attempted to run away, but he was seized by the hand and another blow was struck on his thigh with the stick. Defendant then told witness to get off and then let him go.

Complainant said he had ridden a bicycle for two years, and never rode in a zig-zag fashion. When the rickshaw overturned he did not fall. He was unaware that the rickshaw coolie sustained any bruises or cuts. He attempted to go away when the European rushed at him with a stick.

Inspector Wildin said he engaged two rickshaws for his sister and himself at Tin Lok Lane to go to Wongneihong Road. His sister's rickshaw went in front. He saw the complainant coming down the road on his bicycle on the right side of the road. His sister called out to the rickshaw coolie and almost immediately after his bicycle ran into the rickshaw and the latter was overturned and the coolie thrown down. The cycle and the complainant got mixed up with the rickshaw coolie. Witness stopped his rickshaw and ran forward. Complainant got up, ran away and left another boy in charge of his bicycle. The rickshaw coolie's knee was bruised and there were two cuts on his hand. Miss Wildin was not thrown out, but jumped out as the rickshaw was going over, and, as a result, sprained her ankle slightly.

His Worship said the complainant was responsible for the accident. Defendant, however, admitted he had made an assault on complainant and he ought not to have taken the law into his own hands. A nominal fine of \$1 would be imposed.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O.B.E., state:—  
Long Leave.

Section, Platoon and Company Commanders are required to at once send to Headquarters Office (through the Company Commanders) all correspondence for other papers in their possession relative to the granting of leave from the Colony to members of their units who have not yet returned to the Colony or reported for duty.

Departmental Orders.  
The words "including the return of rifles" are to be written in after the word "duties" at the end of D.O. 7 (11), page 7.

Promotion.  
Sergeant 657 Faithfull to rank of Crown Sergeant, Search Super-visors Squad, vice Crown Sergeant 458 Brook, resigned.

It was not for them to say otherwise.

The Hon. Attorney General then confined his remarks to the point of law.  
The application was refused.

## THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

This Afternoon's Evidence.

The enquiry into the death of the late Sgt. Glendinning was resumed at the Police Court this afternoon.

A Chinese detective at Tai O went into the box this afternoon and told his story of the affair. He said that at 9.30 on the morning in question he saw the deceased Sergeant in the charge room. Witness received some instructions from the Sergeant and left at about ten o'clock, for Luk Woo, a village where he was to warn people about renewing licences. He returned at about one o'clock, when he heard that the Sergeant had been shot. He met others from the station and saw that the station was on fire. On the hillside witness saw some Indians and they were all in mufti walking about. The Indians' firearms were kept just inside their room and by the stairs. Witness stayed down by the pier until the launch arrived. He did not see any Indians in uniform before the launch arrived.

A boatman, who has been at Tai O station for seventeen years said that whilst he was washing some clothes in a bath-room he heard rifle shots. This would be about 10.30. He came out of the room and saw one of the Chinese detectives telling Mrs. Glendinning that the Sergeant was shot. They then all ran away, being followed by some Indians. He could not say where the Indians came from, but several of them were in mufti. Witness did not go back until after the Police launch had arrived.

Evidence was also given by a station coolie.  
The enquiry is proceeding.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—  
Luk Holds Back.

Luk Wing-tung has decided not to come to Canton at present, but to send Tsung Lu as his representative at the Council, with full powers.

Money Wanted.  
The Commanders on the western front have reported that General Long's troops in Lunehow city have all surrendered with their ammunition, but they are waiting for their pay and therefore money should be sent as soon as possible.

Gunboat's Sale Cancelled.  
The sale of the gunboat Kwong-hoi has been cancelled and the bargain money \$200,000 forfeited on account of the purchaser being unable to complete the purchase though the time-limit has been constantly extended. The Authority has ordered the guns to be replaced and the vessel to be sent to Linchow to transport soldiers to Kingchow.

The Macao Sensation.  
The Commander in Quinsan has reported that his soldiers cooperated with the armed launch Pak Tau belonging to the Lappa Customs, and captured 14 pirates off nine islands and put them in custody on the launch. On the morning of the 28th inst., when they were being given breakfast, they attacked the captain, wrested his revolver from him and shot him to death. The pirates escaped, but are being traced.

## TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 27th July, 1918:—

	Receipts	Aggregate Receipts for week.
This Year: ...	\$15,132	409,206
Last Year: ...	11,680	400,158
Increase: ...	3,452	9,048

Death of Japan Missionary.  
The death occurred at the Yokohama Hospital, on the 15th instant, of Miss Clara Alward, who for eleven years had been connected with the Bible Training School of the Women's Union Missionary Society.

## TO-MORROW'S TRIBUNAL.

List of Cases to be Considered.

The Tribunal meets again to-morrow, when the following cases will be considered:—

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.  
A. E. Scholz, medically fit.  
The following men of military age in this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:— W. J. Woolley, T. A. Martin and A. J. J. Martin.

The Robinson Piano Co.  
F. H. Weston, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Messrs. Caldbeck Macgregor.  
F. W. S. Evans, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
E. F. Annett, medically fit. (The remaining men of military age in this firm came before the Tribunal on Friday, 5th July).

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co.  
D. G. N'coll, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this Company).

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

## SUBSTITUTED EMPLOYMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—The fact was disclosed at the Tribunal proceedings last week that a local firm's present European staff consists of eleven civilians and two R.A.M.C. men, employed each working day for half a day. (I believe the R.A.M.C. proportion has now been increased to three.) Again, at the Appeal in Council on Thursday the Governor said that Mr. Jenkins had a list of men who are willing to be employed as substitutes for men proceeding on service. What I want to know is this:—Are there any men from the Garrison on Mr. Jenkins' register, and if so, are they "fit" men? Also are the men from the various units in Garrison, at present employed in civilian capacities, fit men? I do not think that any civilian here, even though he has heavy responsibilities in the matter of wife and family, is at all reluctant to go and take his chance at the front; but he is not content to do so if he is to be substituted in his employment by a man from the Garrison, who is sound in wind and limb, has not the same responsibilities, and who enlisted for military duties.

I am not much of a hand at figures, but it seems to me, if several fit men can be spared daily for half a day from one unit; that if half that number were employed all day on military duties, the remaining half could be spared for military duty elsewhere. Here I could like to say that preference for employment; and suitable remuneration for this same, should in all cases be given to the women from the Garrison. The struggle to make both ends meet is greater than ever. The rate of the dollar for August is 3/3, and with the concession applied will work out at close on a 2/8 dollar for all payments. I sincerely hope for their own credit that this is news to those members of the Legislative Council who were prepared to guarantee the Services a two shilling dollar; and I fail to see how they can reconcile inaction in the matter of the Services dollar; with their action in voting and insisting on such suitable allowances for the dependants of those from the civilian population who are proceeding on service.

With reference to the civilian employment of men from the Garrison I know it would give general satisfaction to employees if employers would guarantee that only service men, of any rank, who are certified as physically unfit for Active Service, will be considered as eligible for Civilian employment.

Yours etc.,  
FIT AND WILLING.  
Hongkong, July 29, 1918.  
(We deal with this subject elsewhere to-day.—Ed. H.K.T.)

## INTERPORT TENNIS DOUBLES.

Notes on the Shanghai Game.

A correspondent, writing in the N. C. Daily News, says:—The much-postponed Tennis Doubles Interport proved a great success and provided the best exhibition of tennis seen in Shanghai for many years. The absence of the other Hankow representative, McEabran, due to indisposition, was unfortunate, but an interesting match was arranged by substituting Roper, of Kobe. The result is a fair indication of the run of the game and the better pair on the day's play won. The ground was dead and the ball did not rise as it should, but a large and enthusiastic audience saw some bright and attractive tennis. The Shanghai pair was the better balanced and played well together. Elmore was excellent throughout and was well backed up by Toussaint, who was particularly good in the last set. Farbury and Roper did not combine, and the latter was frequently out of position. Farbury's exhibition of doubles play was a delight. His lobbing from awkward positions was one of the features of a fine exhibition. Unfortunately he was carrying too much on his shoulders as his partner was for the most part weak and inaccurate. Nevertheless, Roper made some of the most delightful shots of the match. Altogether a very excellent game, very well played. I was glad to see the remarks made in your account of the match in Saturday's issue with reference to Toussaint. The tennis public owes him a great debt of gratitude not only for his assistance to Allied War Funds, but also for two very excellent exhibitions of tennis. The Shanghai public goes too far in its worship of the stranger within her gates. To an outsider Friday's game might have been played before a Hankow audience. Brilliant shots by Toussaint and Elmore were passed unnoticed and ordinary winning shots made by their opponents elicited vociferous applause. This is all very well up to a certain point, but on Friday it was noticeably overdone.

Before closing, I must mention that the Shanghai tennis community owes a debt of gratitude also to Farbury who has taught us a lot about the game and worked hard and under very adverse circumstances to swell the funds of local war charities. We earnestly hope to see him play again before long.

## TEA POTS AND TYPEWRITERS.

Business men and State Control.

Mr. F. M. B. Fisher, late Minister for Marine and Trade, New Zealand, presided at a meeting of business men to protest against the perpetuation of Government control of industry, held by the newly-formed Imperial Association of Commerce, at the Baltic Exchange, London.

Mr. Fisher, who is the director of the association, said that the business of the Government was to create, not to confiscate wealth and to encourage trade rather than to harass it. It was going to become intolerable and impossible if business men were to be controlled by Government Departments which reached the high-water mark of inefficiency. The association did not represent a revolt against the Government, but against inefficient departments of the Government. Some of those departments thought that they had reached the highest state of efficiency when they had commandeered an hotel and had installed a typewriter, and a telephone in every room.

Mr. Howard Fowler said that business men had done out of patriotism much that was against their good reason and against their business interests. A great deal had been given up by them, and in certain circles it was thought that their quiescent attitude could be counted upon after the war. There was, however, a very different opinion current among the trading community, a feeling which would lead to action when the present crisis was passed.

## CHINESE RAILWAY EXTENSION.

British Claim to Priority.

A correspondent, writing to the N. C. Daily News, says:—Among the hundred and one projects said to be the subject of negotiation between the Chinese Government and various Japanese syndicates and concession hunters is an extension of the Kinkiang-Nanchang Railway to Santao in Fokien. The small line already existing is unique in China, for it is the only railway of any length privately owned. Its construction was commenced over seven years ago by a company in which the shareholders were principally Kiangsi gentry. This company has made a bad mess of its own business, for not only has it spent its own capital in the line, but has borrowed \$7,500,000 from the Bank of Taiwan.

It is stated in Chinese circles that the bank made it a condition of the various advances made from time to time that if instalments in repayment fell behind a certain point, the bank would have the right to foreclose. The railway being a losing concern owing to bad management, and the company having got behind with its instalments, the story goes that the bank now wishes to recoup itself by taking possession of the property.

In this predicament the company is said to have approached the Government with the proposal to nationalise the line, taking it over, debts and all. To do this, the Government must either pay off the creditor bank, or make an arrangement with it. But the bank will only come to terms on condition that the Government gives the concession to extend the railway to Santao, one of the finest harbours on the China coast. The Chinese are loth to make the concession for strategic reasons of their own, and, moreover, are put into a difficulty when asked to concede a line in a region where they are already pledged to give Great Britain the prior opportunity.

In 1915 the British defended their rights when Japan, as part of the twenty-one demands presented to China, wanted the concession to link up Nanchang with Fukien. Since then the British and Chinese Corporation, long a claimant to an extension of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, have been conceded their right to build a railway from Nanking through Nanchang to Ping-haiang, with various branches. Not only, therefore, is China pledged to give Great Britain priority in the Yangtze region, but a British agreement is actually signed with which the Japanese project would conflict were it sanctioned by China.

It is fair to state that, so far as is known, there has been no official Japanese proposal with regard to the extension in question, and that whatever negotiations may have been proceeding so far are between the Board of Communications and the Bank of Taiwan. It would be surprising if the matter went much further, in view of the British position, and the fact that the Japanese Government is well aware of British claims to priority of railway concessions in the region in question.

## CONSTIPATED CHILDREN.

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and the child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the little ones well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. Concerning them Mrs. Romaine Poirier, Misses M. B. says:—My baby suffered from constipation but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets he is perfectly well again. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents the box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Bechoen Road, Shanghai.

A Big Deal in War Loan.  
The Singapore branch of the Mercantile Bank of India has subscribed for \$500,000 in the new War Loan.

## THE TYPHOON.

Enters the Coast Near Swatow.

The meteorological conditions prevailing yesterday indicated that the typhoon of which we had been warned for some days was approaching the Hongkong danger zone, and in the afternoon the signal that a gale might be expected from the west was hoisted. Strong gusts of wind prevailed, accompanied by heavy rain, while a heavy thunderstorm was also experienced. During the storm the central tower at the Hongkong University was struck by lightning, the staff being shattered and a hole knocked in the concrete floor of the tower. Beyond this we have not heard of any damage being done.

To-day's Observatory report shows that Hongkong has apparently once again escaped danger, the typhoon having probably entered the coast near Swatow, where it is believed to be filling up.

Post Office notices issued this morning state that communication with Wagon signalling station has been interrupted since 1 p.m. on the 28th, while telegraphic communication with both Gap Rock and Wagon lighthouses is also interrupted.

## LOWER SHOES FOR WOMEN.

U. S. War Industries Board Limits Height.

Washington, June 17.—Necessity for war-time conservation of wool and leather will be further reflected in civilian footwear and men's clothing for next spring trade.

Restrictions upon manufacturers, announced yesterday, by the War Industries Board are expected to effect a substantial saving of leather and cloth so necessary for the nation's ever-increasing fighting forces. Both quantity and styles will be affected.

The height of women's shoes is to be reduced to a maximum of eight inches from heel to top, with the same maximum for over-gaiters or "spats."

All shoes both leather and fabric, will be restricted to black, white, and two colours of tan. Patent leather will be black only. Shoe manufacturers may not, for the next six months introduce, purchase, or use any new style lasts.

Manufacturers are especially urged to encourage the sale of low cut and low effects in shoes; to reduce the number of boot samples for women and to co-operate with retailers and wholesalers to restrict the return of merchandise.

Marked changes are prescribed for men's clothing. Sack coats will be shorter, with a minimum of thirty inches for thirty-six sizes and one and a half inches added for "longs." Double-breasted overcoats will be eliminated and the length of topcoats will be a minimum of forty-three inches for thirty-six sizes and two inches to be added for "longs."

Only three outside pockets will be allowed in sack coats and trousers will not exceed four and a half inches. Side and back straps and flaps of trousers are to be eliminated and no reinforcement of trousers can be made with wool cloth.

Not more than ten models of sack suits are to be put out. The maximum length of rain coats is fixed at forty-eight inches while the maximum width of collars will be three and half inches. All double coats with detachable linings for civilian use are to be eliminated.

Son of Japanese General on Trial.  
Viscount Tani, son of the famous General who distinguished himself by holding out to the very last at Kanto, is on trial for the alleged violation of the Commercial Law and forgery of official documents.



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RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

## REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles, hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

## COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joints, iron sheets, motors and Fichtel's fire-proof safes.



SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET

## MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

## IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air. Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

# Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

## TEN HOURS IN WATER.

Experience of a Carolina's Passenger.

Capt. Gabriel Remack, of New Orleans, a passenger on the Carolina, which was torpedoed off the U.S. coast recently, told at the office of the company of being ten hours in the water holding on for life to the side of a capsize boat before being picked up by the Appleby. "I shall never forget how cold that water was," he said, and shivered in recollection.

"The German commander gave us all the time we wanted to get into the lifeboats, while the submarine stood by. It looked tremendous to us, and must have been at least 300 feet long, with two large guns at either end. After we were all afloat the submarine fired seven shells into the Carolina, and she quickly sank. The submarine submerged, leaving us as the commander politely said, 'to the mercy of God.'

"I was in a motor launch which towed two lifeboats. In our launch were twenty-five people, including three women. We made poor enough progress, and about eleven o'clock Sunday night the worst storm of thunder and lightning I have ever seen came upon us. We capsized when struck by one of those huge waves, and remained clinging to the boat as best we could.

"Ten hours of this nightmare continued before what were left of us were picked up by the Appleby. I was unconscious when picked up, and for hours had lost all sense of time or realization of what was going on about me. Two of the women in our boat were saved by the Appleby, and one, I am quite sure she was the stewardess of the Carolina, was lost."

Both Captain Remack and James McCaffrey, a passenger who was picked up by the Appleby, agreed that only one submarine had attacked the Carolina, and that she had been sunk by shell fire. "After we were in the boats the Germans made several of us go back and look for more passengers," said McCaffrey, and we did find one fireman, who had lost time trying to save his belongings. In spite of the fact that we had time to use all the available life-saving craft, most of the boats seemed to be badly

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

**Cotton Prohibitions.**  
Early in June the War Office prohibited the purchase, sale, or delivery, or payment, for West Indian sea island or Carolina sea island cotton, or any article wholly or partly manufactured therefrom, without permit; no person may put into process of manufacture any such cotton without permit.

**Ban on Import of Indian Agricultural Products.**  
A report is in circulation to the effect that the U. S. Government will place under the ban the importation of Indian agricultural products. If the above report proves true, the shipping firms interested in the North American Indian service will receive a hard blow. The report says that gunny bags will be excluded from the tabulated list. In consequence, the N. Y. K., which recently inaugurated the Japan-Calcutta-Seattle service with a view to undertaking shipments of gunny bags between Calcutta and Seattle is unlikely to feel the effect of the ban.

**China Tea.**  
In the House of Commons Major H. H. Aspinall, early in June asked the Food Minister how the nation benefited by looking up, apparently until the end of the war, an article of consumption like China tea, which is greatly desired by many persons. Mr. Clynes replied:—The quantity of fine China tea held by wholesale houses is small. There is no China tea which has paid 3s. or 4s. a pound in duty, but the price of even the commonest China tea reached a very high figure during the shortage last autumn. The Ministry of Food gave notice on November 5, 1917, that the maximum price would be reduced at the end of the year, and time was thus given for the disposal of stocks. It would not now be advisable to allow a price higher than 2s. a pound for this tea, as this might lead to fraudulent selling of National Control tea at the higher price. Some China tea is now being purchased by the Ministry of Food, and will in due course be distributed in special packets.

**Conversion of Munitions Plants.**  
To a Western Representative in Congress is credited the intention of introducing a Bill calling for the conversion of munitions plants

into dye factories after the war. This, says the New York Times, would seem a superfluity. If there is anything which the owners of munitions plants—meaning thereby those making explosives—are sure of doing, it is in converting them into factories for making dyes, chemicals, and drugs from the various coal tar bases. The biggest of American explosive manufacturers is already producing many of the dyes and chemicals, including synthetic indigo, and will after the war turn out a great variety of colours whose quality will be fully equal to the best which ever came from Germany. But explosive factories will not be the only ones which will change their output. The iron and steel and other metal making and fabricating works are preparing for a quick conversion toward supplying the needs of peace. This applies to other countries no less than America. A good illustration is in the case of Vickers, Ltd., which is now preparing for the manufacture on a large scale of sewing machines, electrical devices, and a speed controller, besides wooden ware, engines, boilers, and mercantile ships. The concern has also acquired the Bosch magneto works, formerly owned by Germans, and will carry on and extend its business. Besides this, it will market a new material having about the weight of aluminium and approaching mild steel in strength. There is no intention on the part of those now making war materials of doing much scrapping of plant after the war.

**Finances of Chosen Railway.**  
Concerning the question of entrusting to the S. M. R. Co. the financial side of the management of the Chosen Railway, excepting what concerns new construction enterprises, Mr. Kato (Superintendent of the Accounting Section of the S. M. R. Co. Chosen Railway Office, Seoul) is said to have observed to the undermentioned effect:—The question involves nothing more serious than a revision of the agreement between the Government-General of Chosen and the S. M. R. Co., so that the finances of the Chosen Railway Office of the Government-General may be taken over by the S. M. R. Co. For this reason, little effect of the proposed change will be felt by the other parts of the Chosen Railway

short, the S. M. R. Co. is to pay to the Government-General a sum of money corresponding to 6 per cent. interest for some ¥50,000,000 and a depreciation fund out of the earnings of the Chosen Railway, so as to save the trouble of dividing equally the balance, if any be left after deducting the current expenses and the stipulated amount of per cent. per annum. If seen from the accounting business alone, the proposed change amounts to nothing more than the transfer of the business from the Government-General to the S. M. R. Co., but from a general principle of conducting business, it will reduce much to the convenience of the S. M. R. Co. However, the Government-General, even after handing over the finances of the Chosen Railway, still retains its control over the line, and it would be quite out of the question to run the Railway purely on business lines.

**Bean Milling at Changchun.**  
There has been not a bean mill at Changchun since the Manchurian Daily News. The recent congestion of stocks of beans, some of which was damaged by the wet, has caused no little loss to the owners. It was suggested that, in order to avoid a recurrence of any such loss and to found a fresh local industry, bean milling industry might be founded on a sufficiently workable basis. Four enterprising Chinese are planning to establish a bean mill at the north of the railway track. They are confronted with two drawbacks, namely, poor roads and lack of warehousing accommodation available.

**New Tendency on Coal.**  
Not a few factories in Japan are prevented from increasing their motive-power owing to the difficulty of importing engines and boilers. As the only alternative, they are trying to increase the efficiency of their plants by using better coal than hitherto consumed. As a result there is a tendency in Japan for the demand for superior coal for industrial use to increase while the demand for inferior coal is falling off. This has made it all the more difficult to obtain adequate supplies of superior coal. It is said that as a result of the reduced demand for inferior coal, about 150,000 tons of this kind has accumulated at Ajikawa, Osaka. Oriental Petroleum Industry Company. A scheme of establishing the

## EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
£/T	3/4
Demand	3/4 1/2
30 d/s	3/4 1/2
60 d/s	3/4 1/2
4 m/s	3/4 1/2
£/T Shanghai	Nom.
£/T Singapore	143 1/2
£/T Japan	149
£/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
£/T San Francisco	79 1/2
£/T New York	79 1/2
£/T Java	152 1/2
£/T Marks	Nom.
£/T France	454 1/2
Demand, Paris	455
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/5 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	80 1/2
4 m/s. New York	79 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	459 1/2
6 m/s. France	474 1/2
Demand, Germany	79 1/2
Demand, New York	79 1/2
£/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
£/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	159 1/2
Demand, Singapore	143 1/2
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	14 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/2
Sovereign	5.90
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	54.50
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
DISCOUNT PER £100:	
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.
" 10 "	\$5.50 prem.
" 5 "	\$1.50% "
Canton	4 1/2% dis.

with a number of Japanese businessmen of Chosen as promoters and supporters is reported. As far as we know says the Manchurian Daily News the Company will be capitalised at ¥2,000,000, one share being ¥50, of which 10,000 shares are to be taken up by the Oriental Colonisation Co., Seoul, and the remaining 30,000 shares are to be offered for public subscription. The Company will, when established, extend its activity to Manchuria. The Head Office will be at Seoul with a number of branches and agencies in Chosen and Manchuria. The Company will engage in the export of cowhides, minis, bones, etc., and other enterprises connected with

## BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000. Paid up 12,500,000. (1/4 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors—André Berthelot. General Manager—A. J. Farnotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES: PEKING

SHANGHAI TIENSIN HONGKONG

SAIGON YUNNANFOU

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1902.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£1,000,000. RESERVE FUND—£1,000,000. PROPERTIES—£1,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUETTE JOURNAL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

## NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	STREET
10.00 AM	10.00 AM	10 MIN.
10.20 AM	10.20 AM	10 MIN.
10.40 AM	10.40 AM	10 MIN.
11.00 AM	11.00 AM	10 MIN.
11.20 AM	11.20 AM	10 MIN.
11.40 AM	11.40 AM	10 MIN.
12.00 PM	12.00 PM	10 MIN.
12.20 PM	12.20 PM	10 MIN.
12.40 PM	12.40 PM	10 MIN.
1.00 PM	1.00 PM	10 MIN.
1.20 PM	1.20 PM	10 MIN.
1.40 PM	1.40 PM	10 MIN.
2.00 PM	2.00 PM	10 MIN.
2.20 PM	2.20 PM	10 MIN.
2.40 PM	2.40 PM	10 MIN.
3.00 PM	3.00 PM	10 MIN.
3.20 PM	3.20 PM	10 MIN.
3.40 PM	3.40 PM	10 MIN.
4.00 PM	4.00 PM	10 MIN.
4.20 PM	4.20 PM	10 MIN.
4.40 PM	4.40 PM	10 MIN.
5.00 PM	5.00 PM	10 MIN.

NOTE: CARS RUN ON WEEK DAYS ONLY. SUNDAY CARS RUN ON SUNDAY ONLY.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

"BANKS AND CURRENCY EXCHANGE" for all banks and currency exchange rates are given in the daily paper.

For full particulars of the Company's business, please apply to the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & CO. LTD.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid Up—\$1,250,000.)

Special on Mortgage of House Property, etc. Loans made on Security of Government Bonds, etc.

General Manager, SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000.

Paid-up Capital—42,000,000.

Reserve Fund—23,100,000.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: London, San Francisco, Yokohama, etc.

General Manager, SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

## BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital—\$1,000,000.

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling—£1,500,000 at 21/-.

Silver—\$15,000,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors—\$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Mr. J. M. Macdonald, Chairman.

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